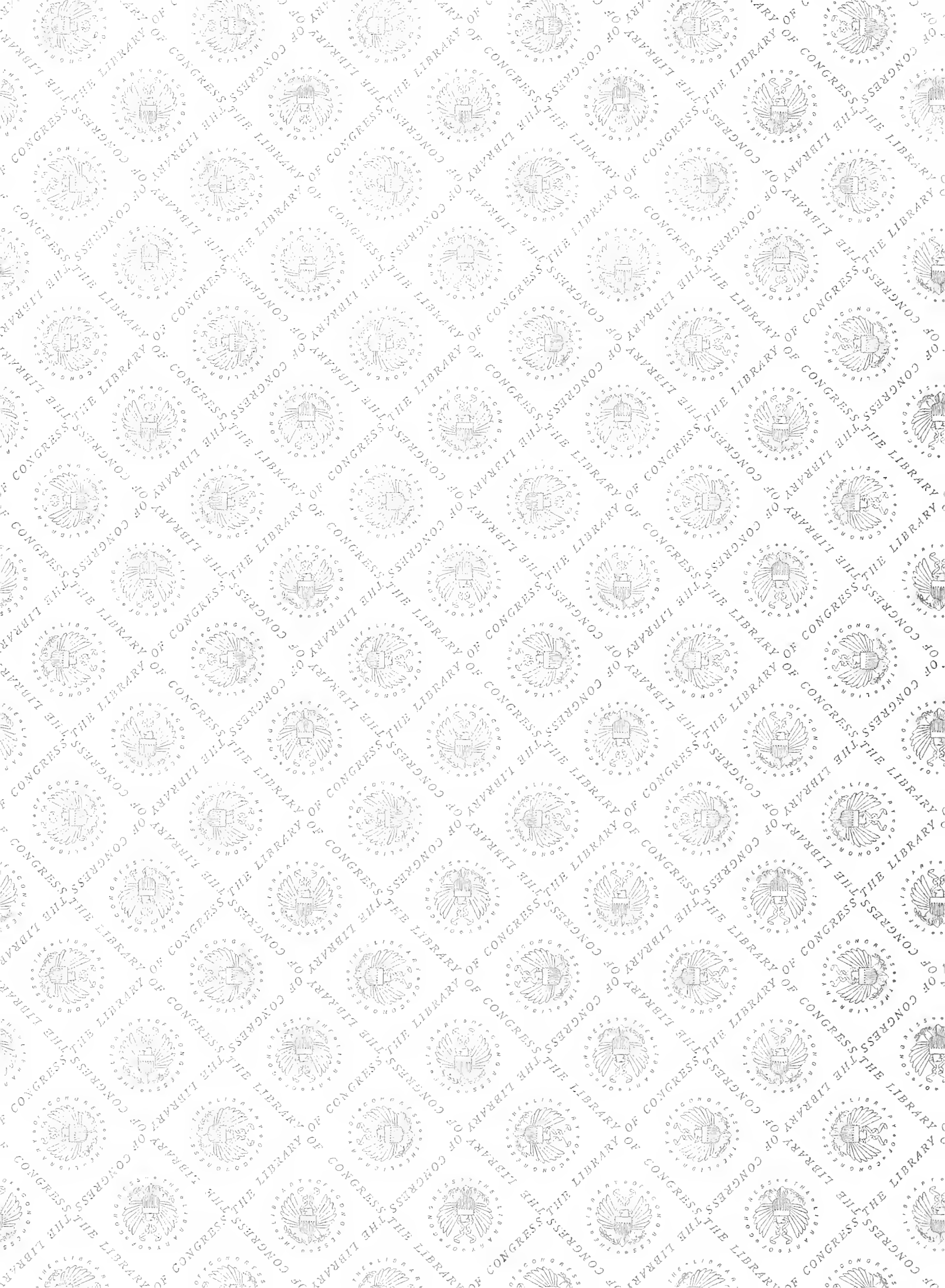
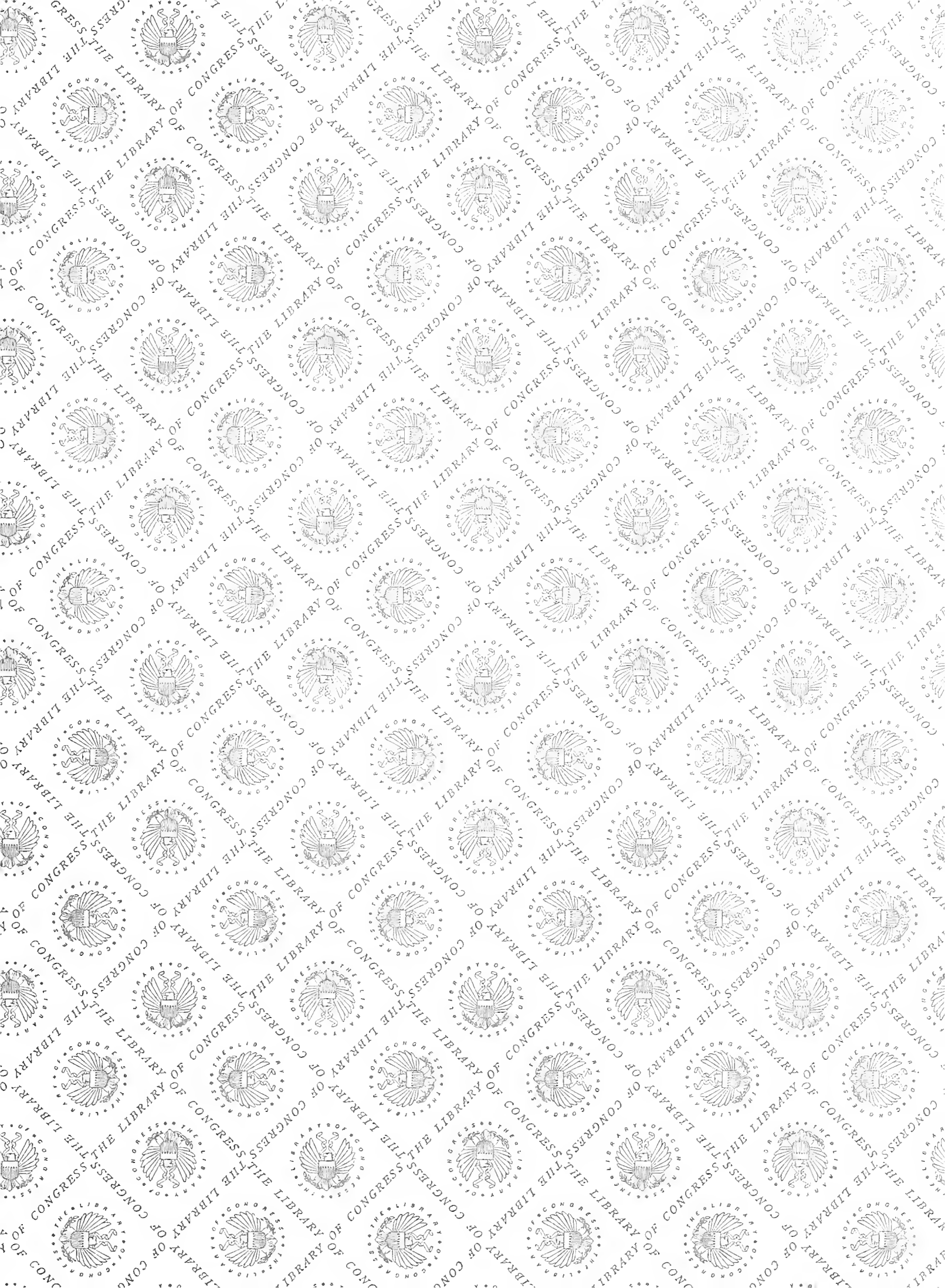


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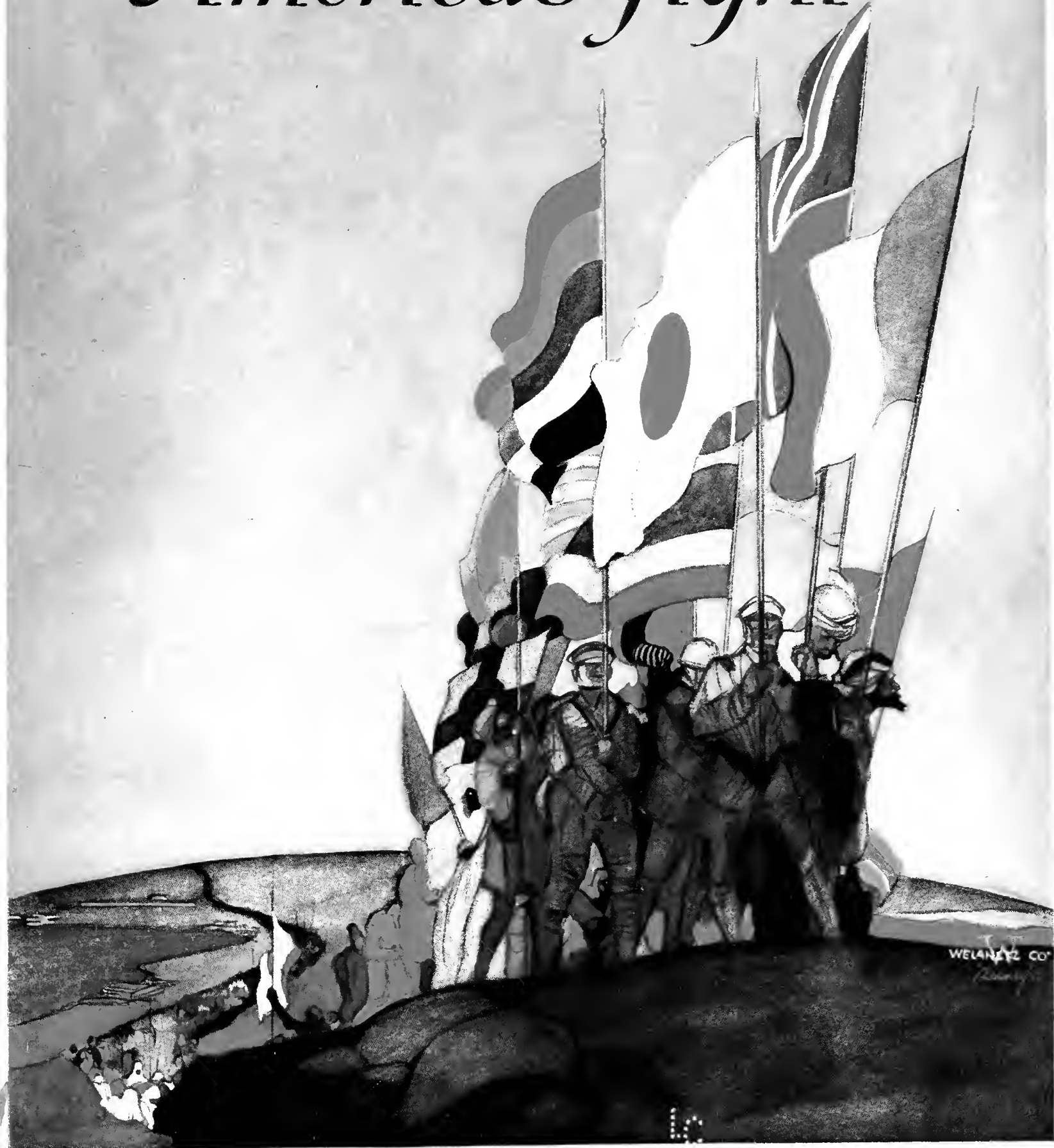








# *Fighting America's Fight*



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APR -9 1919

mg 1





WHILE the world combat was still going on, scareheads amazed us one day with the announcement that Germany's ultimate aim was the conquest of America.

Statements and documents were produced to prove that the War Lords schemed to override the opposition of Belgium, England and France, roll their armies into the sea, and reach across the intervening ocean to soil our fair shores with their bloody Hun hands.

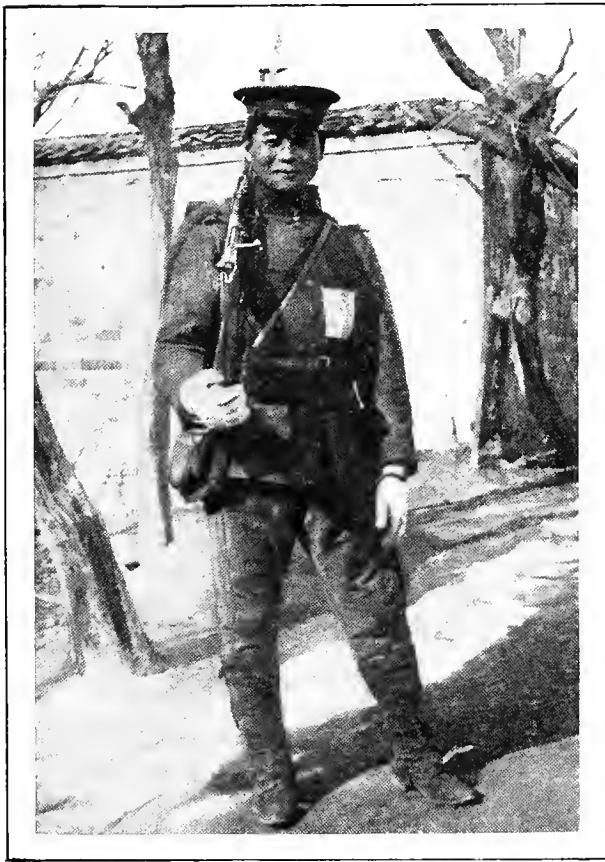
With this in mind, as we look back upon the war, it assumes new character. From this new point of view, it was a fight in defense of America. For the safety of our homes. For the honor of our women and the lives of our children. For the ideals of Freedom and Right that America typifies.

Looked upon in this light, the tremendous sacrifices made by the Allies assume even greater proportions in our eyes. It was their bleeding but unyielding lines that gave us time to muster our strength.

Europe's part in the Crusade is well known. Our obvious duty there is Reconstruction. But around the world are other nations who shared the burden. What of our duty to them?

We owe an enormous debt to all the people who participated in Fighting America's Fight.

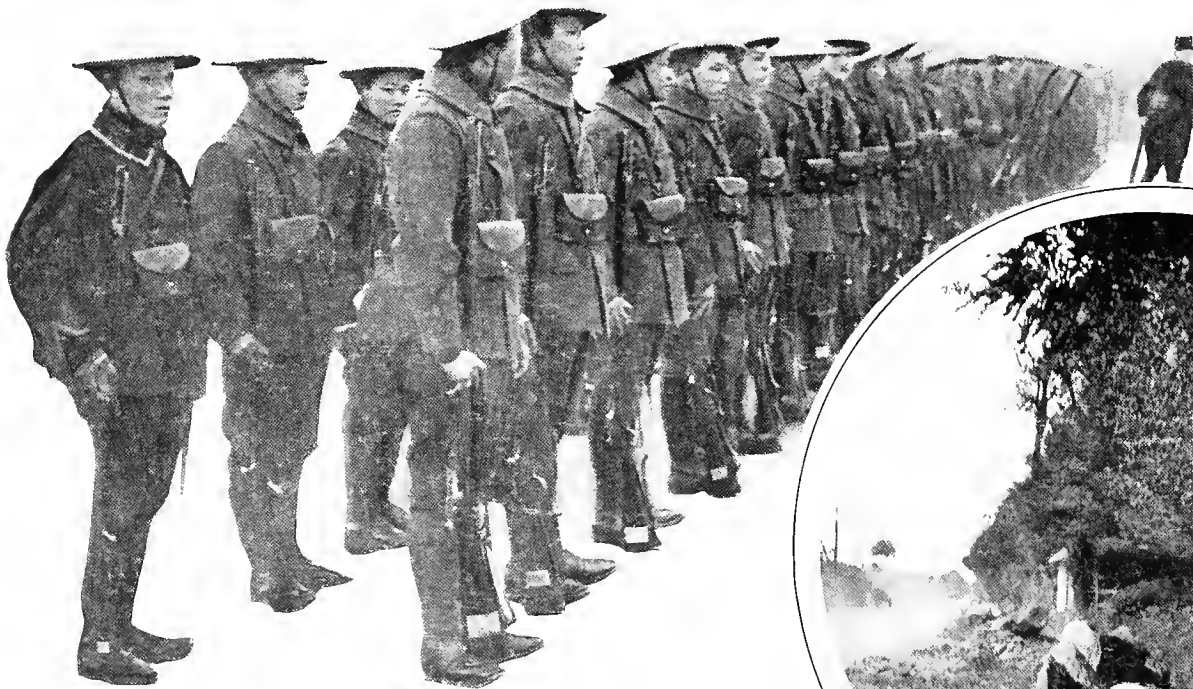
# The Far East on



The well known "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," is belied during the lifetime of the man who said it.

They *have met* on the battle-field of Liberty. Their presence there denotes a common cause. East and West are not so irretrievably distinct as generations of ignorance and prejudice have led us to suppose.

The guns were roaring so loud in Europe we did not hear the thunder clap that wrung Asia when China declared her entrance into the World Struggle. It was a tremendous thing



Troops from Indo-China drawn up to be decorated

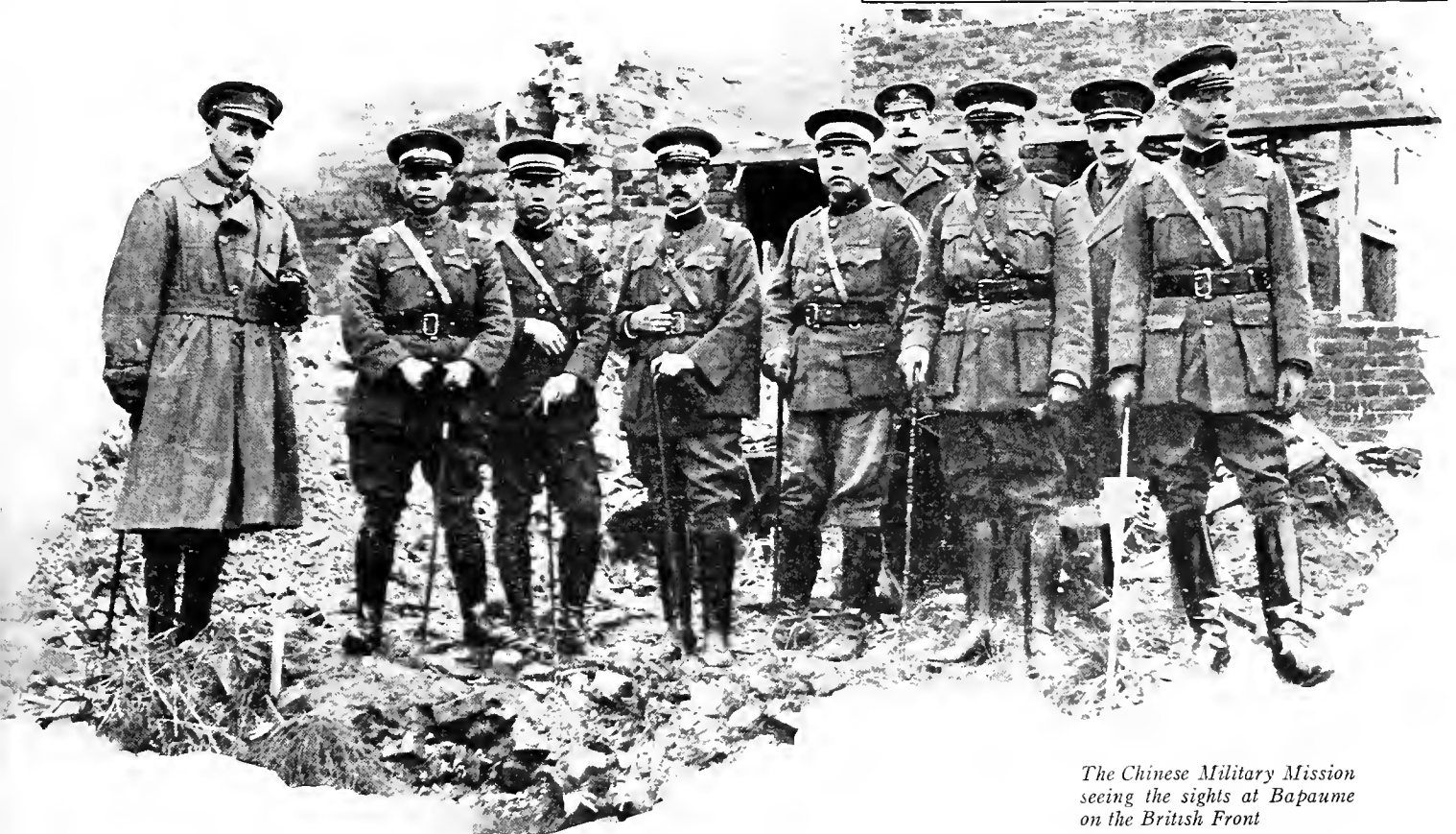
On the road from Paris to Trefort, this sign gives warning to the soldiers of East and West



# the Western Front

for the young Republic, trembling on its newly-tried legs, to cast off the pacific habit of generations and align itself against the foe who had left fear in his trail at the time of the Boxer troubles. German propaganda had terrified much of the East about the probable outcome of the war.

But abandoning her policy of "proud isolation," China threw her weight against the forces of autocracy, to show the world that the Allied aims are her aims. The standards of Democracy her standards. The ideals of Liberty her ideals.



*The Chinese Military Mission  
seeing the sights at Bapaume  
on the British Front*

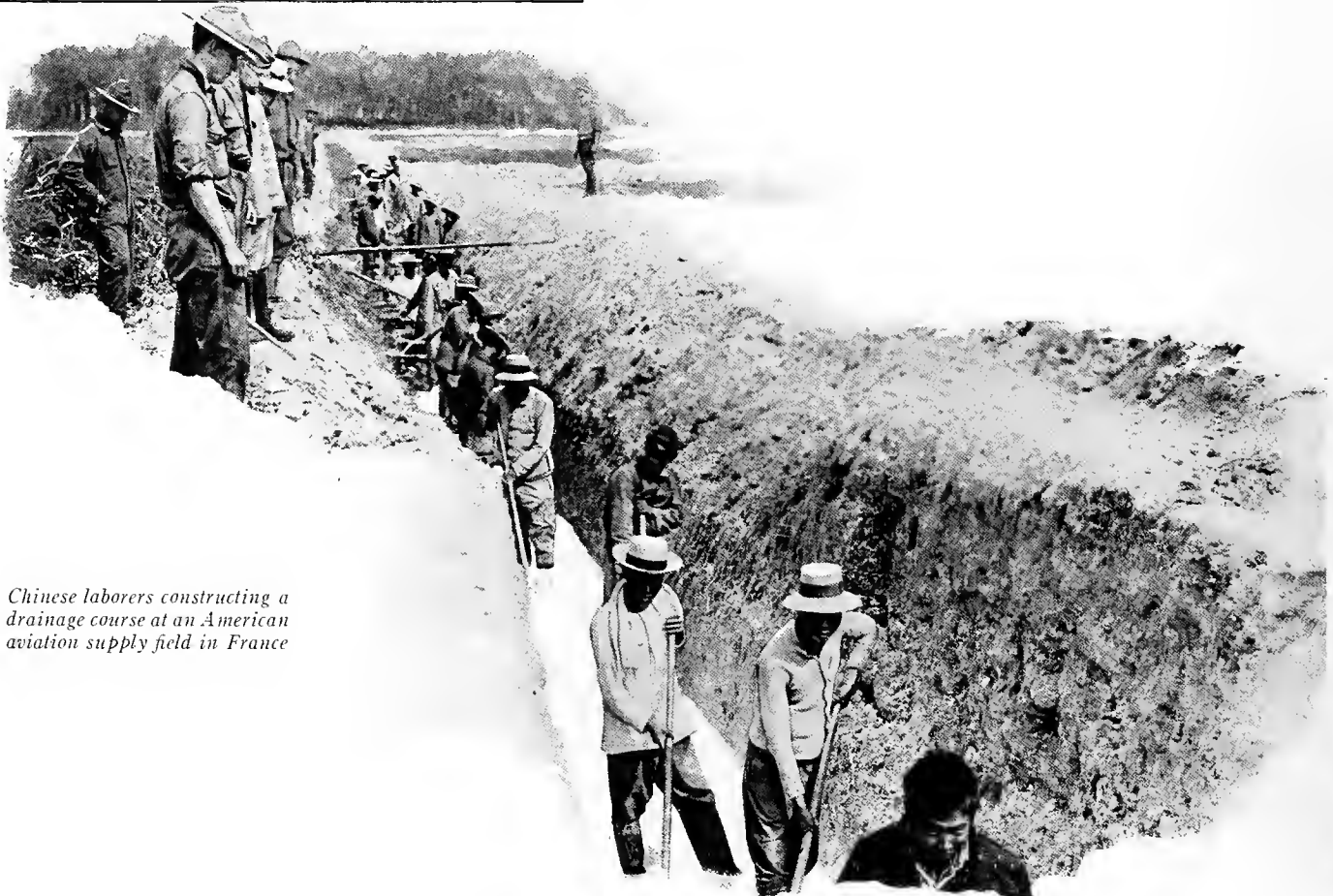
# China's Mobiliz



Many of the men behind the men behind the guns were Chinese. About 200,000 of 'em. Recruited by the English and French from the hills of China, these husky, faithful, good-natured coolies were carried half-way around the globe to repair roads, dig trenches, unload ships and plow fields.

They enlisted for from three to

*American soldiers are always broke on thirty dollars a month, but these Chinese were rich beyond dreams when they drew their twenty. They bought pink silk pajamas and bird cages and all the other luxuries of the newly rich*



*Chinese laborers constructing a drainage course at an American aviation supply field in France*

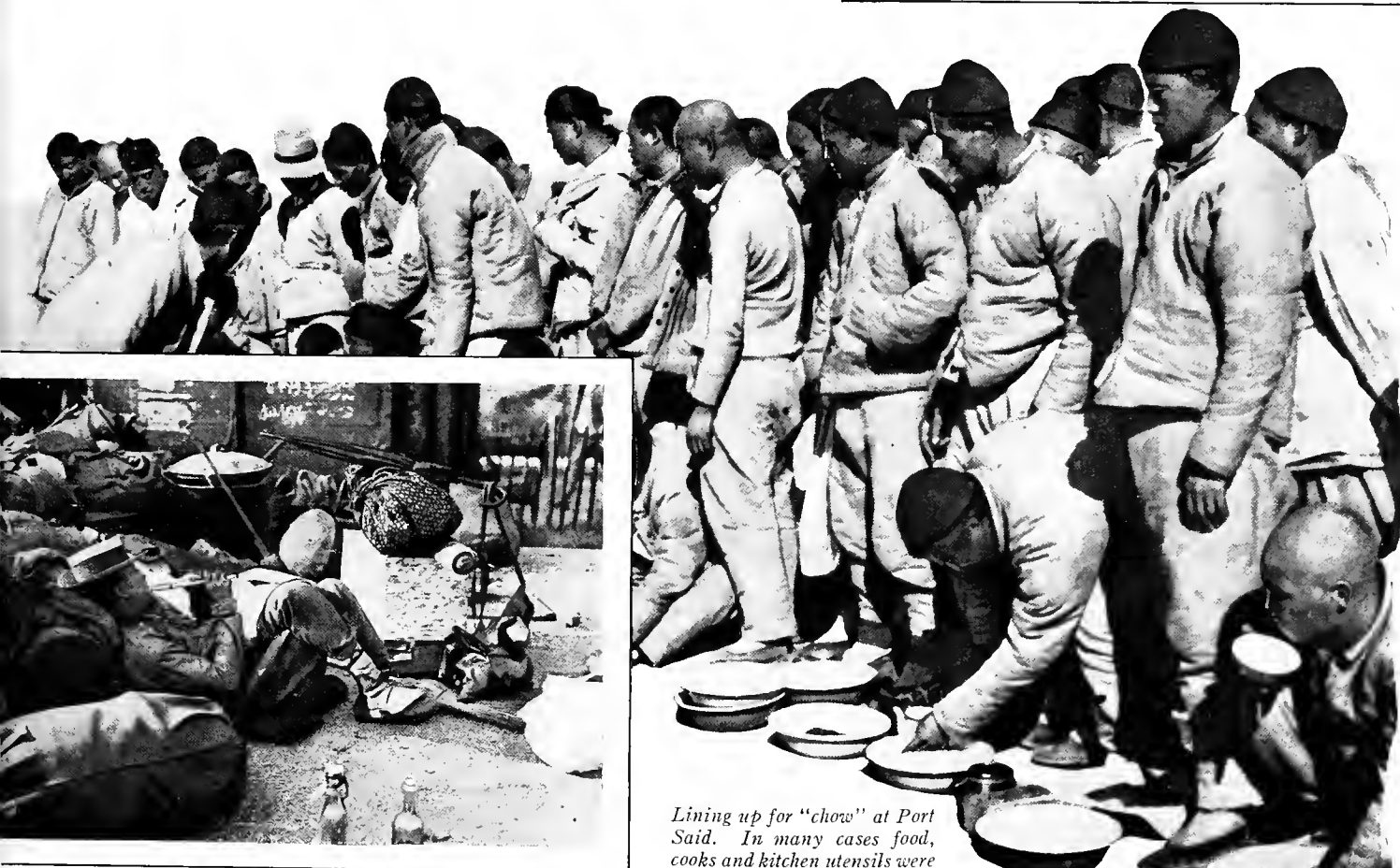


# ed Man Power

five years. Many of them will stay through the period of reconstruction, to help clear up the mess and rewind all the barbed wire.

Their contact with Western civilization—the wonder tales they take back to the East—will have momentous effect upon the democracy that is in the making in China.

*Stevedoring in France. The town of Havre saw the Festival of the Dragon celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth moon. And on February 12, the Chinese Republic's Fourth of July, the coolies all went A. W. O. L. and painted Paris red*



*Lining up for "chow" at Port Said. In many cases food, cooks and kitchen utensils were brought from China. These men of a Chinese Labor Company with the British forces in Egypt are ready for mess of lentils*

*After being whisked across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic, the imperturbable Oriental settles down on the dock at the French port of debarkation for a little soft music*



# China vs. the



*A Chinese Red Cross Nurse in Siberia to take care of the soldiers of the Allied Expeditionary Force*

Because she was so much nearer than the rest of us, China could play a prompt and important part in the Siberian Campaign. There are Chinese troops with the Allied Expeditionary Force which has undertaken to show the Bolsheviki that their methods are all wrong.

From the day of her entrance into the war, China worked to uproot the influence of Germans and Austrians in the Far East. All alien property was taken over, and the business of alien companies was stopped.

China contributed \$85,000 to the Red Cross, and over a million dollars to the United War Work Fund:



*The Mary Black Hospital in Soochow was closed in order that its entire staff might join the Shanghai Unit leaving for Vladivostok with supplies and equipment for a hospital of 150 beds*

# Bolsheviki

The war has taught peoples to know each other better. As one writer puts it: "You cannot work or fight for four years in a good cause side by side with your fellowman, be he white or yellow or brown, without discovering in him some unsuspected virtues, and making friendly allowance for the fact that he was born in a strange land."

Was there ever a more opportune moment for missionary work?

*A Marine is a Marine—be he Chinese or American. And a "tin hat"—whether it's shaped like a derby or is built on Oriental lines—means business. This man is in Siberia to teach these truths to the lawless Bolsheviki*



*Chinese troops in Siberia preparing to go into field camp. They helped protect the long frontier stretching from the coast into inner Russia*




*The type of Chinese soldier who is in Siberia to bring law and order out of Reds and chaos.*

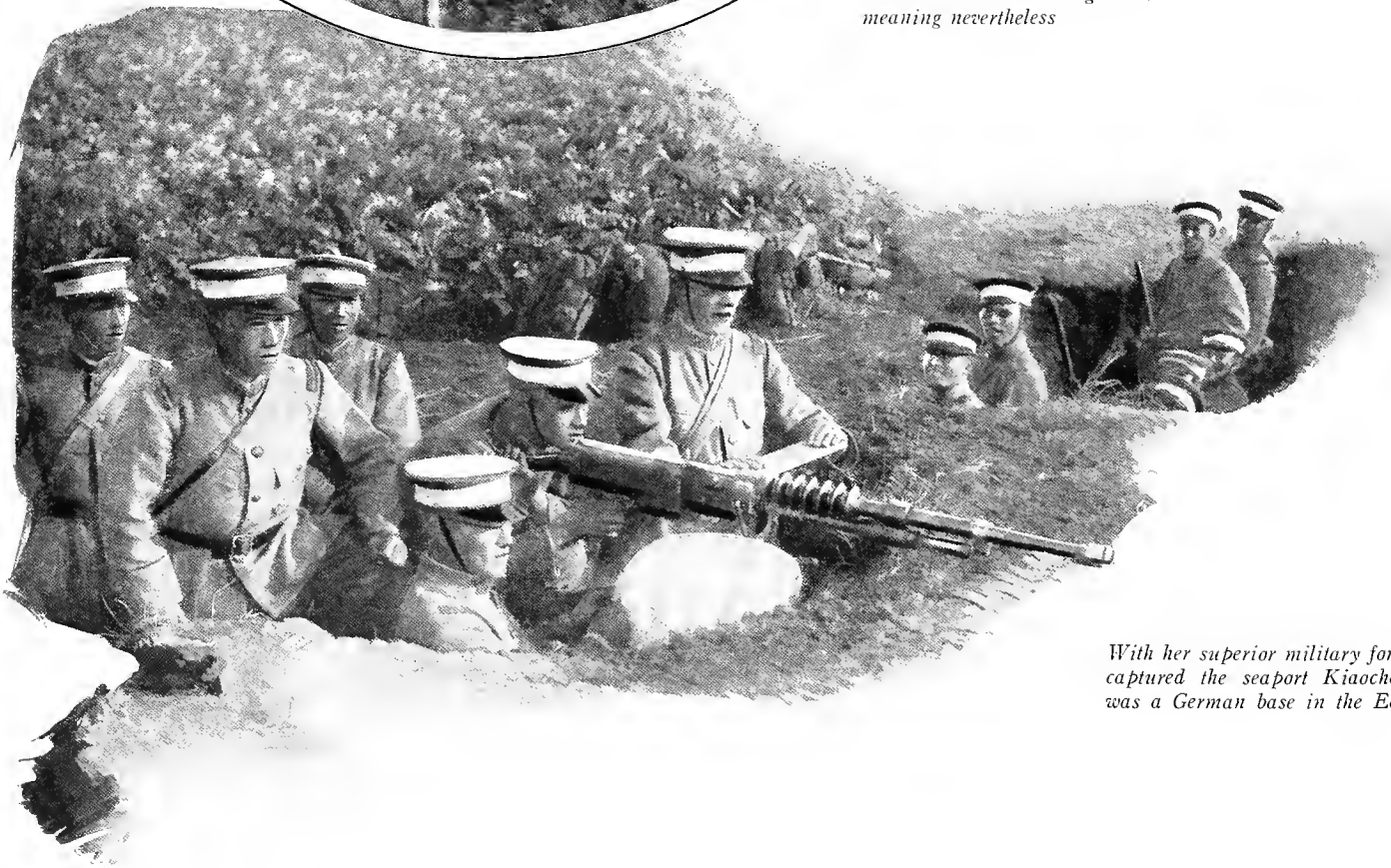
# Japan's Snap

Japan's 57,000 sailors were "in it" almost from the start. They swept the South Seas, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. A cruiser kept the Hun out of Honolulu. A patrol force joined the Allies in the Mediterranean. Troopships from Australia and New Zealand were convoyed by Japanese squadrons.

A destroyer, the *Kofu*, was transferred to England, a submarine to Italy, and three battleships captured



*When this big gun "speaks" it talks Japanese, but the Russian Bolsheviks, Germans and Austrians who heard it got the meaning nevertheless*



*With her superior military force, Japan captured the seaport Kiaochow, which was a German base in the East*

# py Soldiers

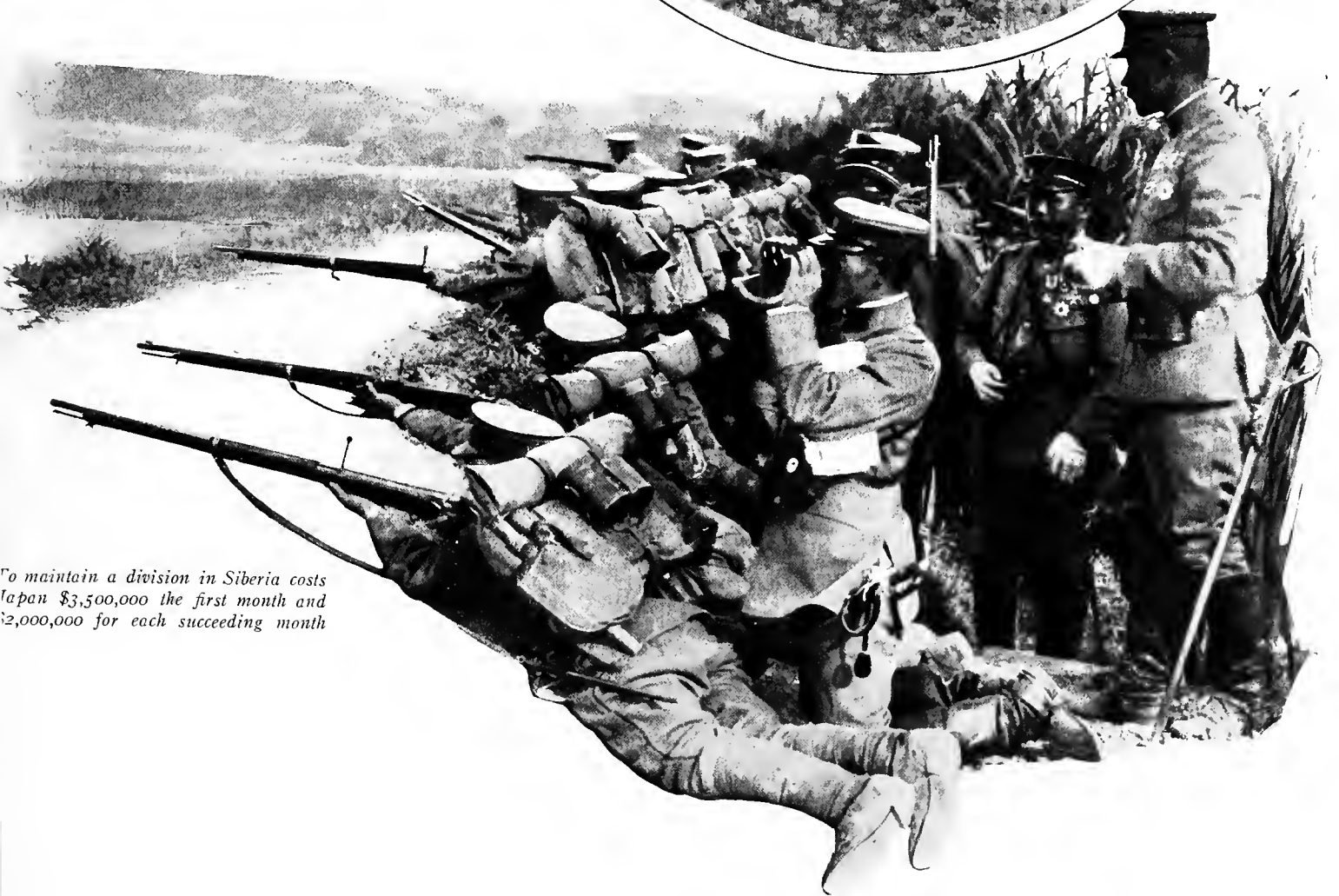
in the Russo-Japanese war were returned to Russia.

After a while the Japanese marines got restless and on April 4, 1918, they were landed at Vladivostok.

Then the well-trained and "fit" little soldiers began to clamor for action, and during the summer of 1918 troops were sent to assist the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. Twenty thousand Japanese soldiers are in Russia now.



*Artillery officers range-finding, Siberia*



*To maintain a division in Siberia costs Japan \$3,500,000 the first month and \$2,000,000 for each succeeding month*



# The Red Cro



The Red Cross is an organization very close to the heart of the people in these days. And Japan and America have been drawn together by the co-operation of the two Red Cross societies.

One out of every twenty-eight persons in Japan belongs to the Japanese Red Cross. They rolled over 100,000 bandages and 159,000 pieces of gauze. Made 13,000 triangular cloths. Sent large supplies

*Jap Red Cross Nurse in Siberia.  
What's that song about not wanting  
to get well?*



*The Japanese chapter of the  
American Red Cross gave over  
\$80,000 to our second drive*



# ss in Japan

of iodine, camphor and caffen to the Allies. Sent 10,000 pounds of tea to Italy.

The society owns two hospital ships, the *Hakuai Maru* (Philanthropy) and the *Kosai Maru* (Humanity).

The Japanese Red Cross offered 126 relief detachments of trained nurses and assistants, besides 197 physicians, 330 head nurses and 5,000 trained nurses with attendants.

Dr. Frank Crane says: "Let us extend our hand, cordially and without reserve, to this valiant, high-minded and grave people. Now is the time to sow the seed of an eternal brotherhood."

*The pick of Japan's medical corps on their way to the front. The expedition is headed by Dr. Jiro Suzuki, Chief of the Japanese Red Cross*



*Japan's medical units are "on the job" to minister to all the armies of the Allied Expeditionary Force. So if your son is in Siberia, he may have his frost-bitten toes bound up by this M.D.*

# The Same Un

Japan's participation in the war proved that, under the skin, they feel as we do about the rights of men, about the doctrines of humanity, about the establishment of Democracy throughout the world.

Under the skin—which, after all, is only skin deep—they were animated by the same impulses which drove America into the struggle for World Freedom. Impulses of Right and Liberty and Progress.

Under the skin, then, they look forward, as we do, to the establishment of the institutions which embody those impulses. One of those institutions is the Church.

The Ideals that Japan fought for—though Japan could not identify them as such—were the Ideals of the New Testament. The war period has left the East in a frame of mind very sympathetic toward Christianity. That is the challenge of the Centenary.



*Apparently, the celebration of peace was as wild an affair in Tokyo as it was in New York, Paris or London*

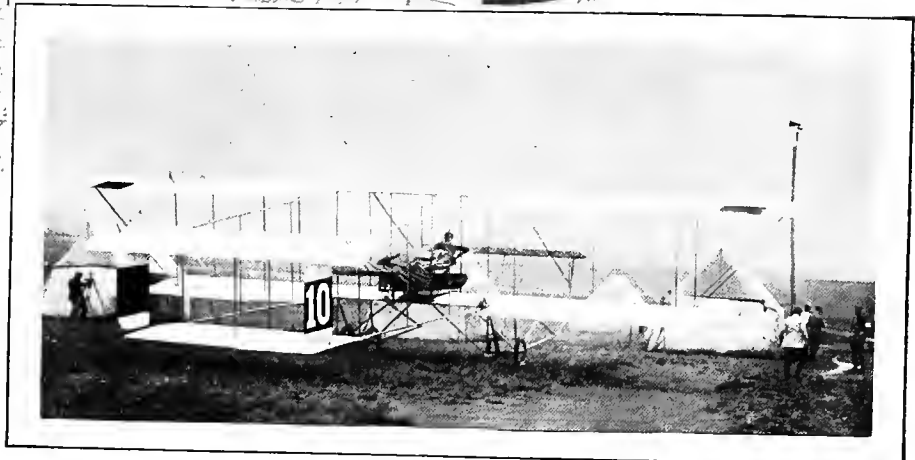
# der the Skin

*General Kikuyo Otani  
and his chief of staff,  
Lieut.-General Mitsuya  
Yuhi, the leaders of the  
Japanese campaign in  
Siberia*



*I wonder if Miss Butter-  
fly, as she packed Comfort  
Kits for the Japanese army,  
slipped in her name and  
address. I'spect so. Girls  
are girls the world over.*

*A Japanese bird man  
and his bird*



# The Acid Tes

Insidious whisperings had made the credulous world believe that the war would be a signal for England's colonies—particularly India—to renounce their allegiance.

German strategists relied upon it. But they reckoned without appreciating India's brand of allegiance.



*Men of the Indian Labor Corps gave their sturdy strength to the less spectacular tasks of war. They dug miles of trenches in the shifting desert sands. They piled thirty million sandbags along the Suez Canal. These men from Manipur worked in France*



*Sir Francis Younghusband pays a fine tribute to the 70,000 Indians who were thrown into the breach in Flanders when he says that without them "in all probability our brave little army would have been swept off the continent"*



# t of India

Over a million sons of India fought with the British flag. No conscription was necessary. They were a million volunteers. Next to England herself, India was the first part of the British Empire to reach the field of action.

Her first offering was an army of seasoned troops, with an equipment of complete field and heavy artillery—a precious asset in those early months of fighting in Flanders.

Food supplies, raw materials, manufactured articles of cotton, wool, jute and leather, millions of money!

That was India's answer to the whisperings of Germany and the call of Liberty!

*An Indian Sepoy visits the grave of two British airmen who were brought down in the desert by the enemy. The spot is marked by the propeller blades*



*Indian Cavalry*



# Punjabis



From the Punjab and from all India they came, these picturesque warriors. Sikhs and Gurkhas were with the Canadians at Ypres. Pathans and Rajputs died gloriously with the Anzacs at Gallipoli. They were Punjabis and Marathas who helped make the thrust at Salonica.

"I never wish to command more loyal, braver and better soldiers. The Indian forces who are now helping to break up the Turkish Empire in Mesopotamia are making a contribution to the war which should never be forgotten." So said General Smuts of the British War Cabinet.

*The Pied Piper of Punjab,  
with an Indian regiment in  
Palestine*

*Dugouts in the desert of Palestine are a strange  
setting in which to find an Indian Rifle Battalion*

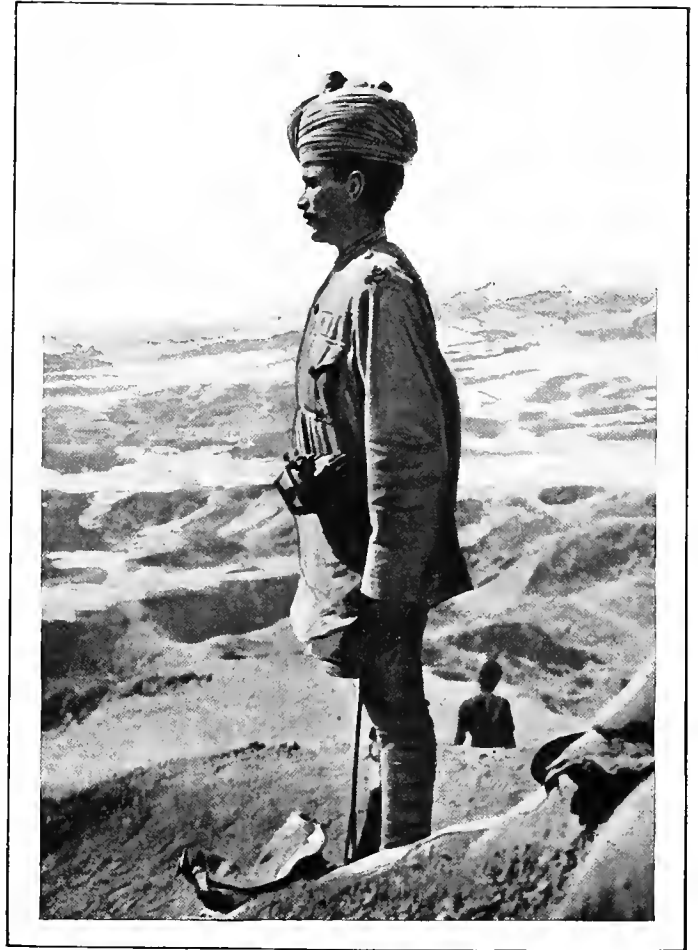


# in Puttees

Great companies of Indian troops donned their "overseas" turbans and cleaned the Hun out of Africa. Others pursued the elusive Bolshevik in North China and Siberia.

Far and wide. Through strange lands and strange experiences. They grew a century in those four years. They saw civilization at its worst and best. India's women came out of their seclusion to hear war news and do war work. This era will witness a new India. Will Christianity be a factor in her making?

*The photographer jotted down "123rd Outram Rifle—Sentry—Palestine front." Why say more? The man's vigilant figure tells the story of war-time India*



*"Strike up the band"—here comes an Indian regiment on the way to the trenches, Mesopotamia*

*Photograph—Western Newspaper Union*

# Berlin vi

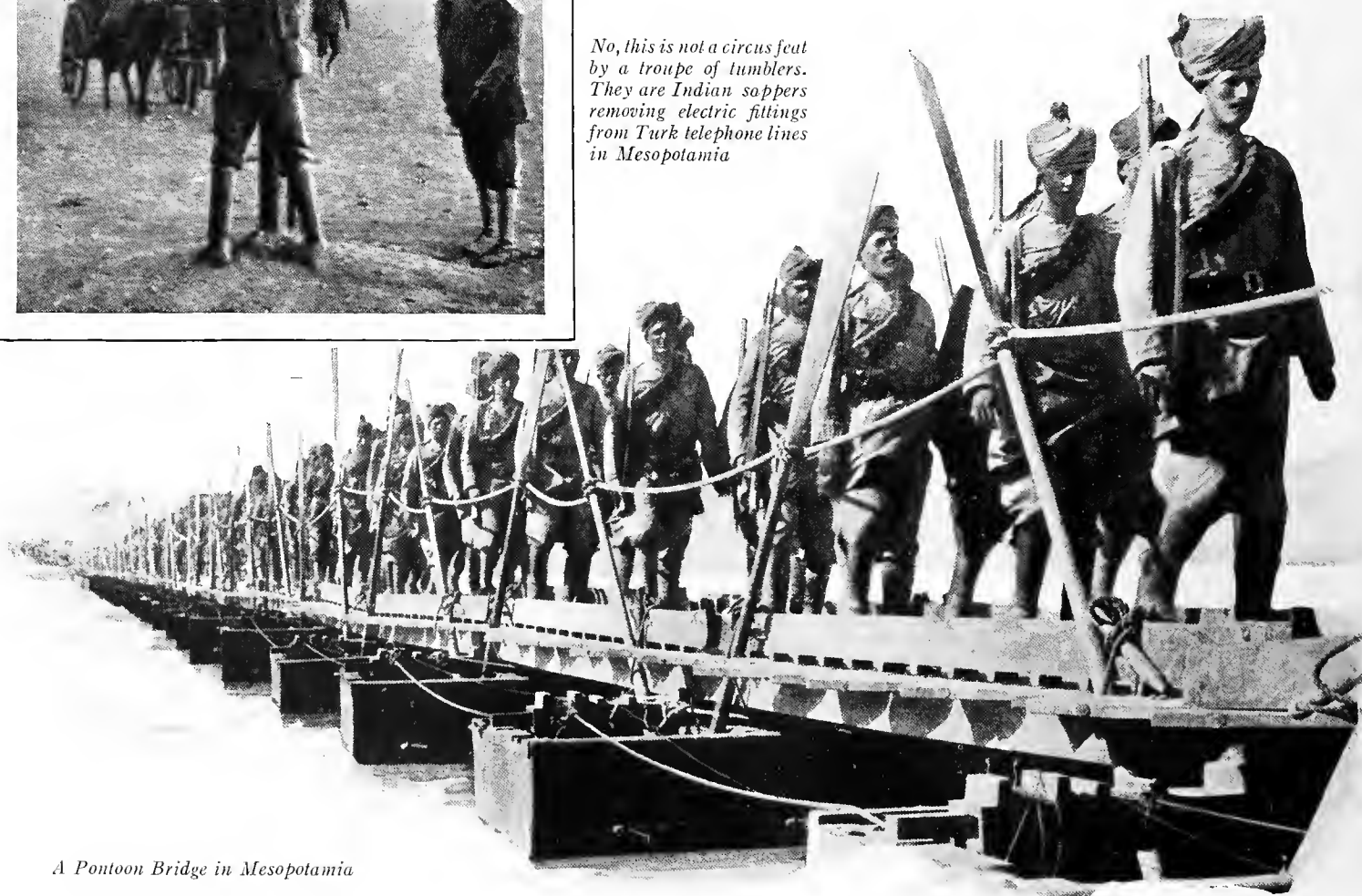
The Berlin-to-Bagdad scheme was reversed by the splendid work of the Indian troops in the near East. Their victories, the consequent surrender of Bulgaria and collapse of Turkey—all these made the “way to Berlin” shorter.

The campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and the Sinai peninsula read like fiction.

Lieut.-Col. Woodwark said: “Our British and Indian armies in Mesopotamia and Palestine are performing the triple task of defeating the Turkish forces, of freeing the races hitherto subject to Ottoman abuse and misrule, meanwhile bringing under cultivation over 1,000



*No, this is not a circus feat by a troupe of tumblers. They are Indian sappers removing electric fittings from Turk telephone lines in Mesopotamia*



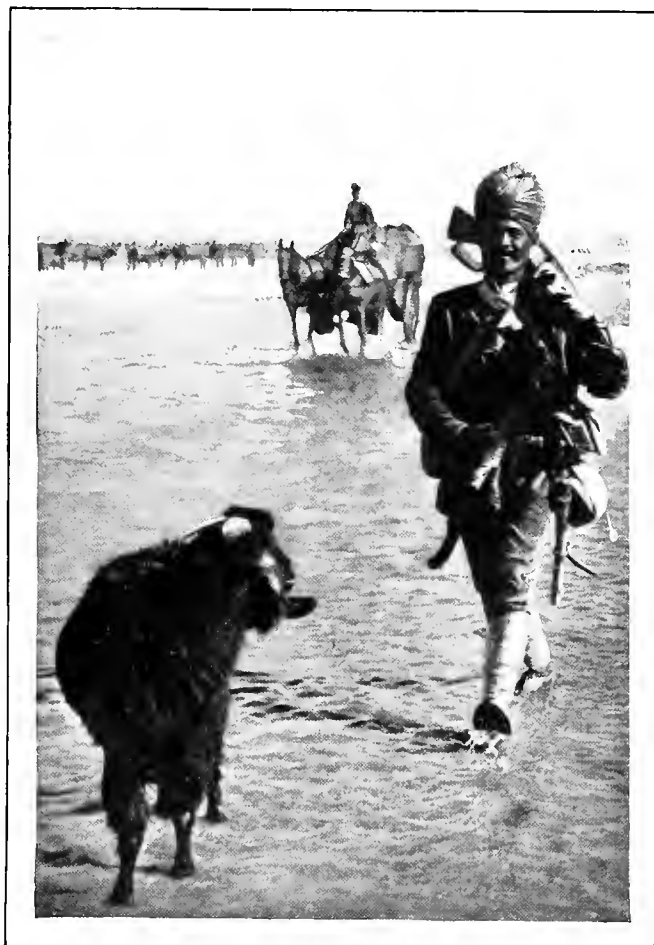
*A Pontoon Bridge in Mesopotamia*

# a Bagdad

square miles of hitherto unproductive land which now yields food for ourselves and our Allies, representing a saving in shipping of about 2,000,000 tons annually."

And the brave men were fighting the heat, glare, dust, flies, thirst and loneliness of those desert regions. Malaria, typhus, dysentery, lack of medical supplies and of adequate transport made the job harder.

But they stuck to it. And won! Bagdad was taken. Jerusalem! The capture of the Holy City sent a thrill throughout all Christendom. And soldiers from India—Hindus and Mohammedans—made the capture possible!



*I don't know whether the goat belongs to the commissary or the transport. But he's enjoying the Diala River in Mesopotamia as much as the Indian Sepoy*



*"Camel Cavalry," and 1,500 miles of steel rails brought from India, made the crossing of the Sinai Desert possible. A party of the Bikanir Camel Corps "at ease" during the heat of the day.*



# Siamese

Siam was the sixteenth nation and the first absolute monarchy to join the Entente. The people were actuated by the same motives, the same principles of humanity, that stirred America.

Siam had little to gain in entering the war. But—

“President Wilson’s message to Congress (asking for war) put in words what the Siamese had been thinking, and when that great message became known and understood in Siam, the place of the country in the war was fixed.”

I quote a prince of Siam, brother of the reigning king, who was a student in America when his country “got into it.”

Siam’s move deprived Germany of her last important harbor of refuge in the Far East. Nine steamers were seized at once in Siamese waters. The country’s excellent little navy patrolled her coast. Siam’s declaration of war gave the Allies an unbroken favorable coastline from China to the Mediterranean Sea.



*“When you’re a long, long way from home,” the sad sea waves make you think of the happy days in dear old Bangkok, Siam. These men have just landed in Marseilles*

*Photographs—French Pictorial*



# Doughboys

Her resources were turned over to the common cause. One individual contribution was the teak wood which went into some of Great Britain's new ships.

*"We have arrived safely overseas," they wrote home. What impressions did they convey in their letters? What lessons are they taking back to the East?*



*He "can't get 'em up" at the Siamese cantonment in the armory of St. Charles*

# From Siam to So

During Siam's neutrality Germany had maintained centers of intrigue in the little kingdom. From there, secret agents were sent into Burma, to stir up trouble for the English, and into Indo-China to breed discord in the French colonies.

With Siam's neutrality ended, one of Germany's last hot-beds of propaganda in the East was broken up.



*Photographs—French Pictorial*

*The last lap of their long trip from the Far East.  
These troops are moving up to the front*

In September of 1917, an announcement was made that volunteers were wanted to go to the western front.

The following spring an aviation corps of five hundred trained men, fully equipped, was ready for active service.

# ...mewhere in France

Siam's contribution to the war, though modest in comparison with the enormity of the forces involved, voiced the spirit of her people. They were engaged in this great conflict, not for gain, but to identify themselves with the forward movement of the world—to express their belief in the ideals of civilization.



*His name has slipped us,  
but he's Siam's Pershing—  
the commander of the S. E. F.*



*"So this is France."  
It seems to have made a hit  
with at least one soldier from Siam*

# Food and Fighters

The war was brought home to Africa very early in the game, for on August 4, 1914, the first shells fell on African soil during the bombardment of Bône and Philippeville in Algeria.

And Africa rallied splendidly.

"We stand prepared," wrote the Sultan of Morocco to the President of France, "to give you all the assistance you may require."

The headmen of an important tribe in Tunis sent word to the Resident General, "The Protectorate Government has loaded us with benefits for the past

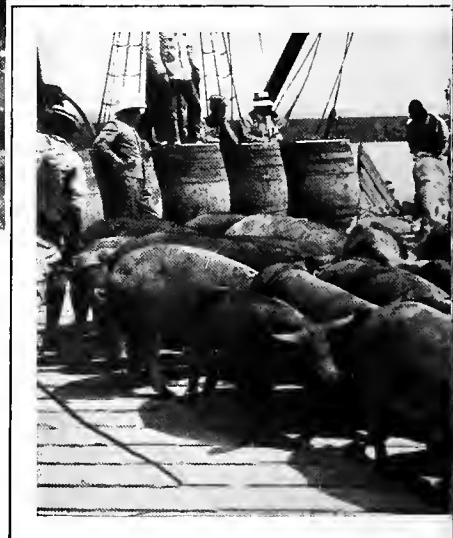


*Turcos on a hike*



*Moroccan machine gunners guarding a road*

*These little pigs went to market—on the front line in France. North Africa contributed 20,000,000 cwt. of cereals, besides 60,000 head of cattle from Algeria, 60,000 cwt. of wool and millions of eggs from Morocco*





# from North Africa

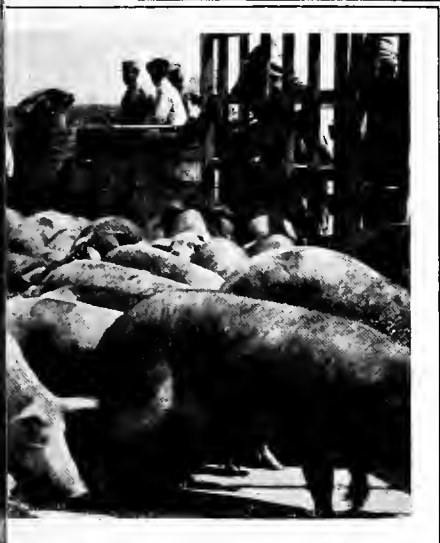
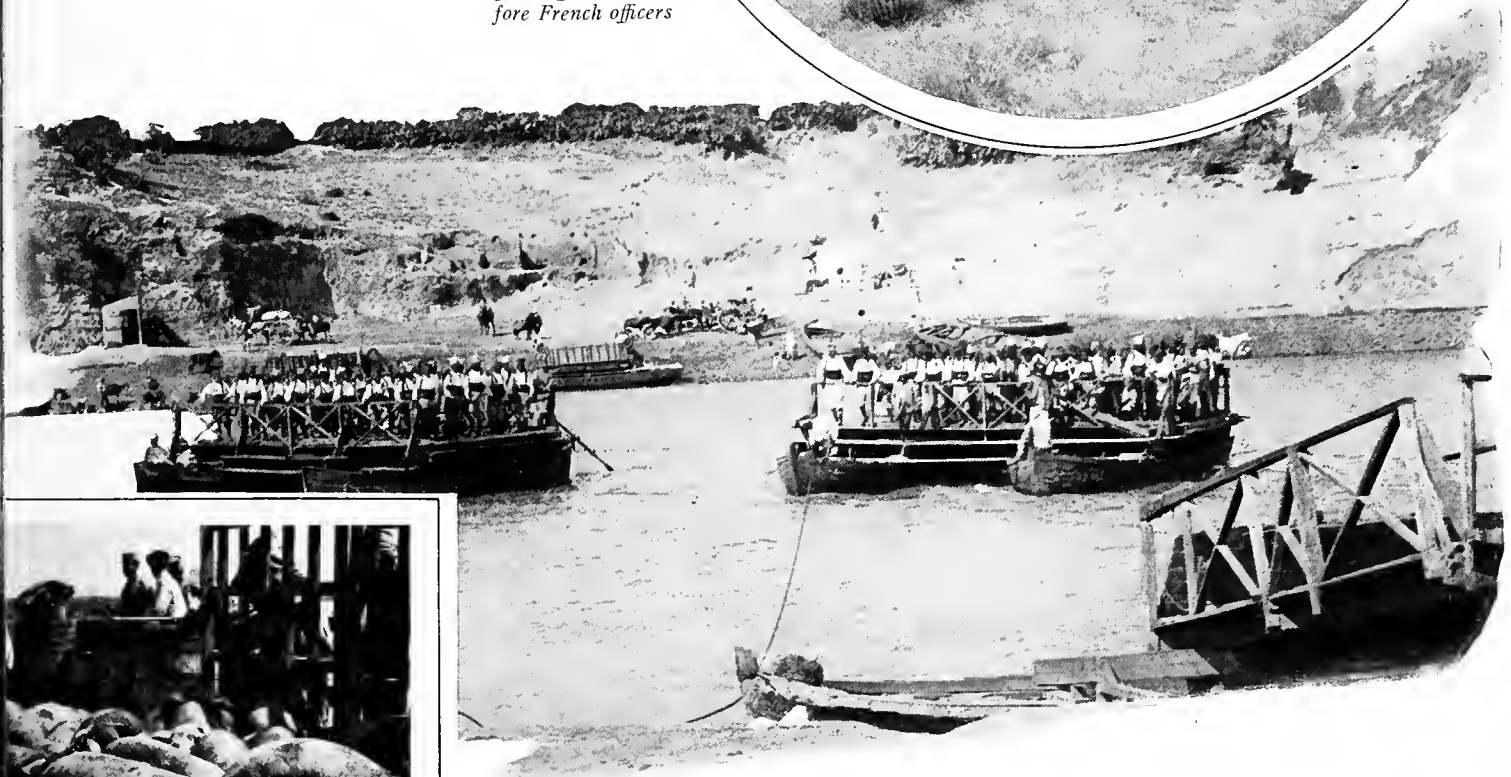
33 years, wherefore France has become our own country and the Tunisians are her sons."

And by their glorious effort, North Africans more than "made good" these expressions of loyalty. The French government extended conscription to both Arabs and Berbers, and the young men went by tens of thousands from the towns, the mountains, the plains and the Sahara.

Economic participation was as vital as troops. And North Africa, once the storehouse of the Roman Empire, was the storehouse of the Allies in this war.



*North African troops passing in review before French officers*



*Azemmour, Morocco  
Newly trained troops on their way to France*

# Buddies from the

It didn't take Africa long to get into step. The black troops were represented during the first months of the war by more than twenty-five battalions from Algeria, Morocco and Western Africa. It is estimated that half a million men from North Africa were in France, in regiments or factories. And they were always getting themselves into citations.

A division of Moorish Infantry was commended in army orders for valor in engagements in which Zouaves, Colonials and Tirailleurs all performed their duty with marvelous courage.



*They didn't care whether their job was to "work or fight." These Egyptian Labor Companies were glad to do their bit just back of the Western Front*



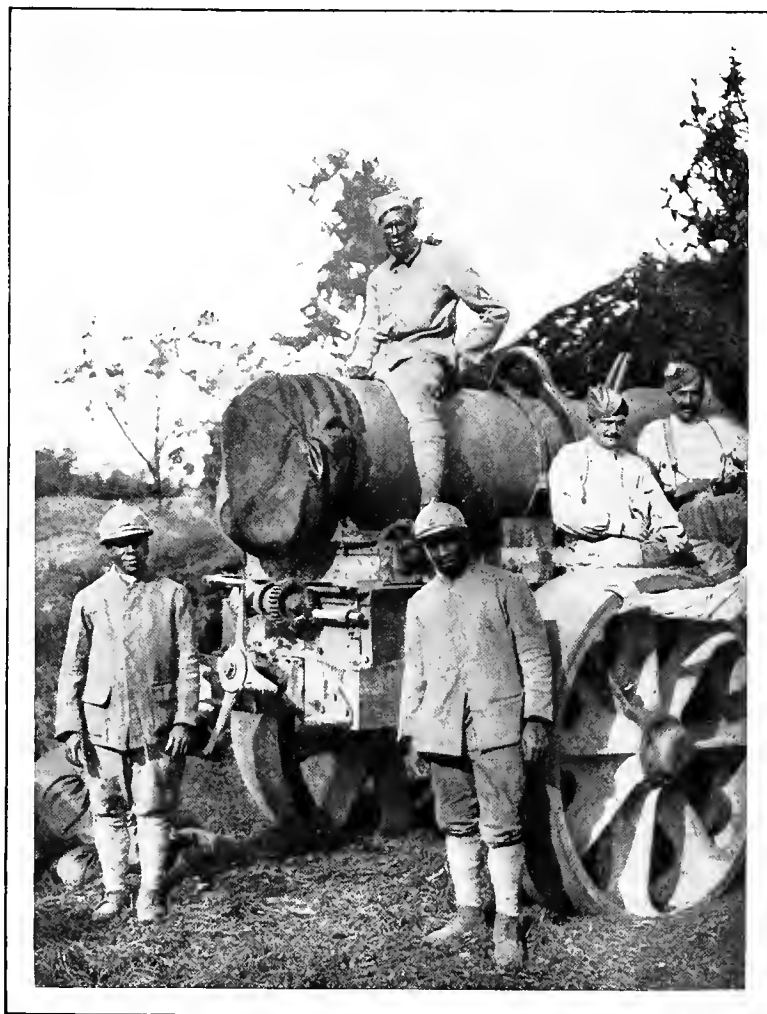
*This is the way they wash their clothes—in the Garonne at Bordeaux. "They" being Algerian riflemen*

# Dark Continent

The scouts of two regiments of Spahis were written into the day's report for their conspicuous bravery.

These are but two instances of the unfailing pluck and loyalty of these troops.

A French Senator has said: "France in arms has numbered the native units and colonial contingents among the foremost of her striking forces. The new blood of these races has been shed unsparingly. From Paris to the frontier, a common grave is shared by our own offspring and our colonial sons, fair-skinned Gauls, black Africans, brown Berbers, yellow Asiatics, and swarthy West Indians."



*African artillerymen holding down a heavy French battery*



*Moroccans on the Marne*

# Africa's Blow

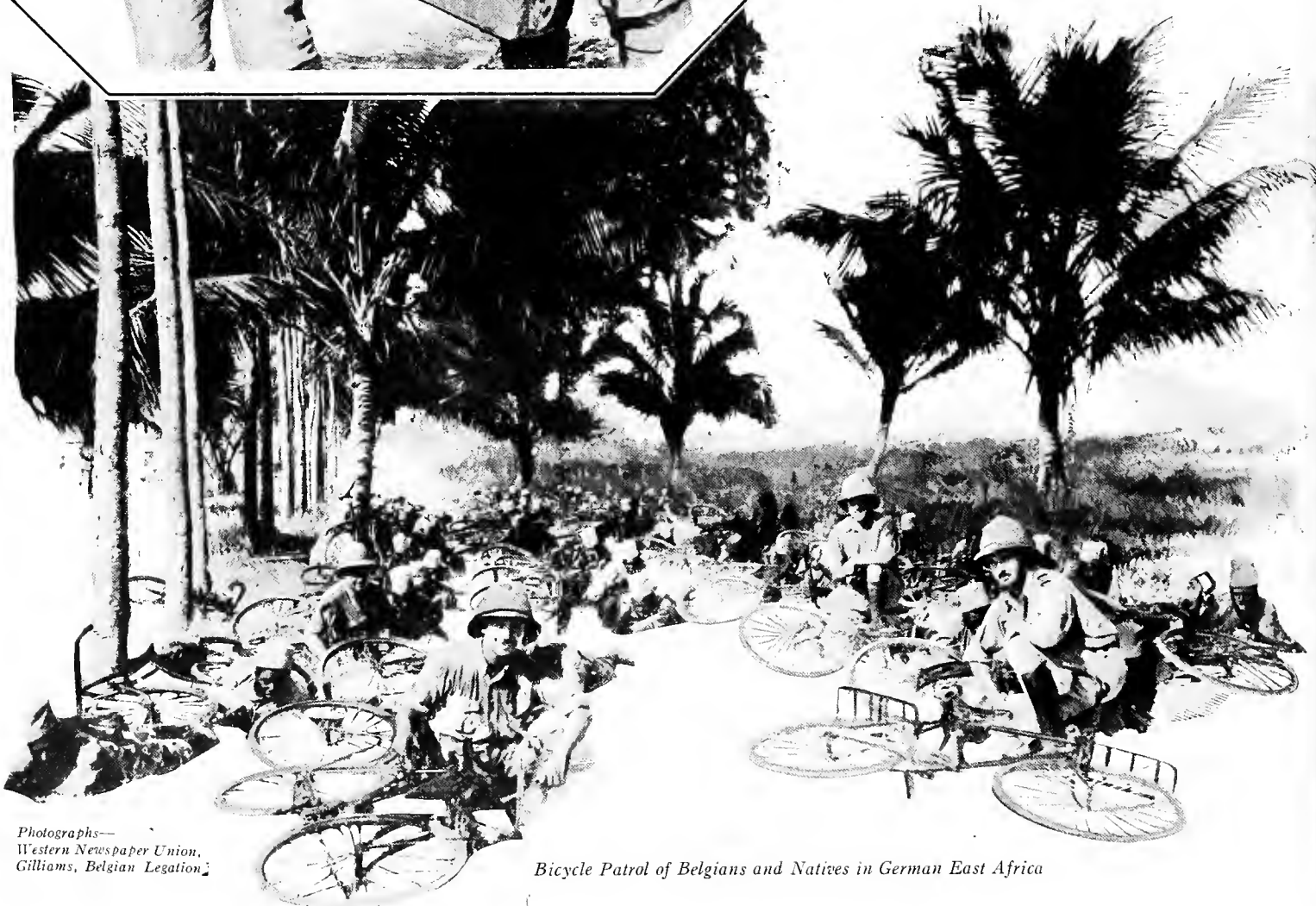


"South Africa has done yeoman service to the common cause, by clearing the Germans from that continent and by her contribution to the armies at the other fronts, a service which redounds to her own honor."

I quote Lieut.-Col. Woodwark of the British Army.

The campaigning in Togoland, Kamerun and German East Africa, in a jungle setting of real adventure, will make fascinating history when the tales are told. The Belgian seaplanes used on Lake Tanganyika caused quite a flutter in the heart of Africa.

*The trials of a "blow-out" are as naught compared to what these British Motor Transport drivers endured under Hun fire*



Photographs—  
Western Newspaper Union,  
Gilliams, Belgian Legation

*Bicycle Patrol of Belgians and Natives in German East Africa*



# at Autocracy

Liberia, the courageous little Republic, dared deport the Germans who found themselves within her gates at the outbreak of hostilities, although the Germans held 75% of the commerce of Liberia. A "sub" threatened to shell Monrovia unless the inhabitants would accede to degrading demands. The town, resolutely refusing, was only saved by the appearance of an English merchantman which aroused the sub's lust for prey.



*A trench mortar, and its "keepers"*



*Just back of the British Western Front, the South African Negro Labor Companies do a war-dance to the tom-tom of Big Berthas and the rat-tat of machine guns*

Negro labor companies—not chain gang companies, but volunteers—were transported in large numbers to Europe where their presence released combatants for the front. West Africa supplied French merchant shipping with native sailors and stokers.

Altogether, Africa's was a sledge-hammer blow at Autocracy.



*Be-medaled heroes from Guadaloupe on their way into Africa to recruit negro troops*

# The Failure

What is the Jihad? The exploded Bogie Man of Christianity.

It was to have been the Holy War of the Mohammedans, waged in the name of the Prophet, against all Christians. Any Moslem who ignored the call to arms would lose all chance of Heaven.

A writer in 1914 stated that "every living follower of Mohammed" was waiting for the psychological moment—and "that moment is when there shall be war in Europe."

Before the year was over, the Great War broke out. And a little later, the Sultan, influenced by the Kaiser, announced that the hour had struck. The Jihad was on!

*Photographs—Western Newspaper Union, Gilliams, International Film*



*War had a romantic setting in the Mesopotamian Campaign. Camels were ambulances; and Arabs, Moslem for ages, helped free Jerusalem!*

*Mesopotamia Mounted Police in an ancient canal, helping the British against the Turks*



# of the Jihad

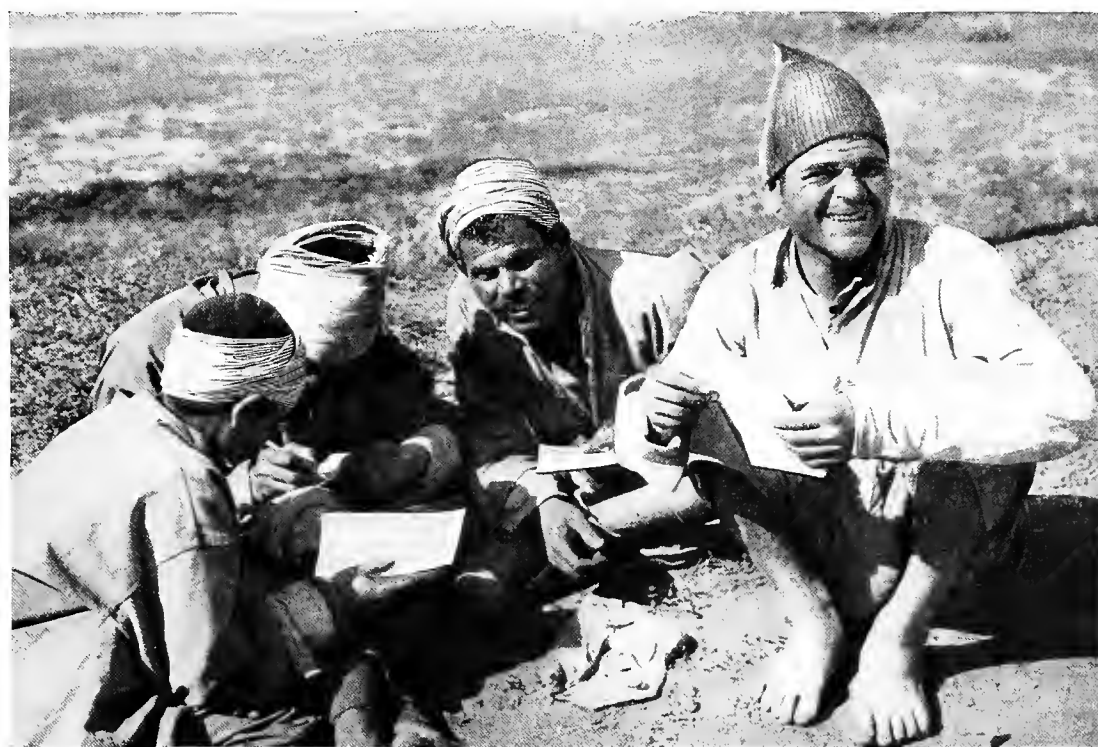
But no one paid any attention to him. Indian Mohammedans were busy fighting for England. North African Mohammedans for France and Italy.

The awful threat of the Prophet was forgotten. The Jihad was a fizzle. Why?

Because more and more of the peoples of the world are feeling the pull of Christian civilization. Even among Moslems, the pull was stronger than the hope of Mohammed's Heaven.



*A new independent state of Hedjaz was born among the peoples of Arabia, peoples fired by the breath of Freedom and weary of the stagnation of the old Moslem régime. Two leaders of Hedjaz are shown here, with the Allied officers who god-fathered the infant nation*



*On the banks of the Ania, Palestine, these men of the Egyptian Labor Company—all Mohammedans, probably—followed the double cross of the Union Jack. The village scribe is writing their letters home*

# Fighters in t

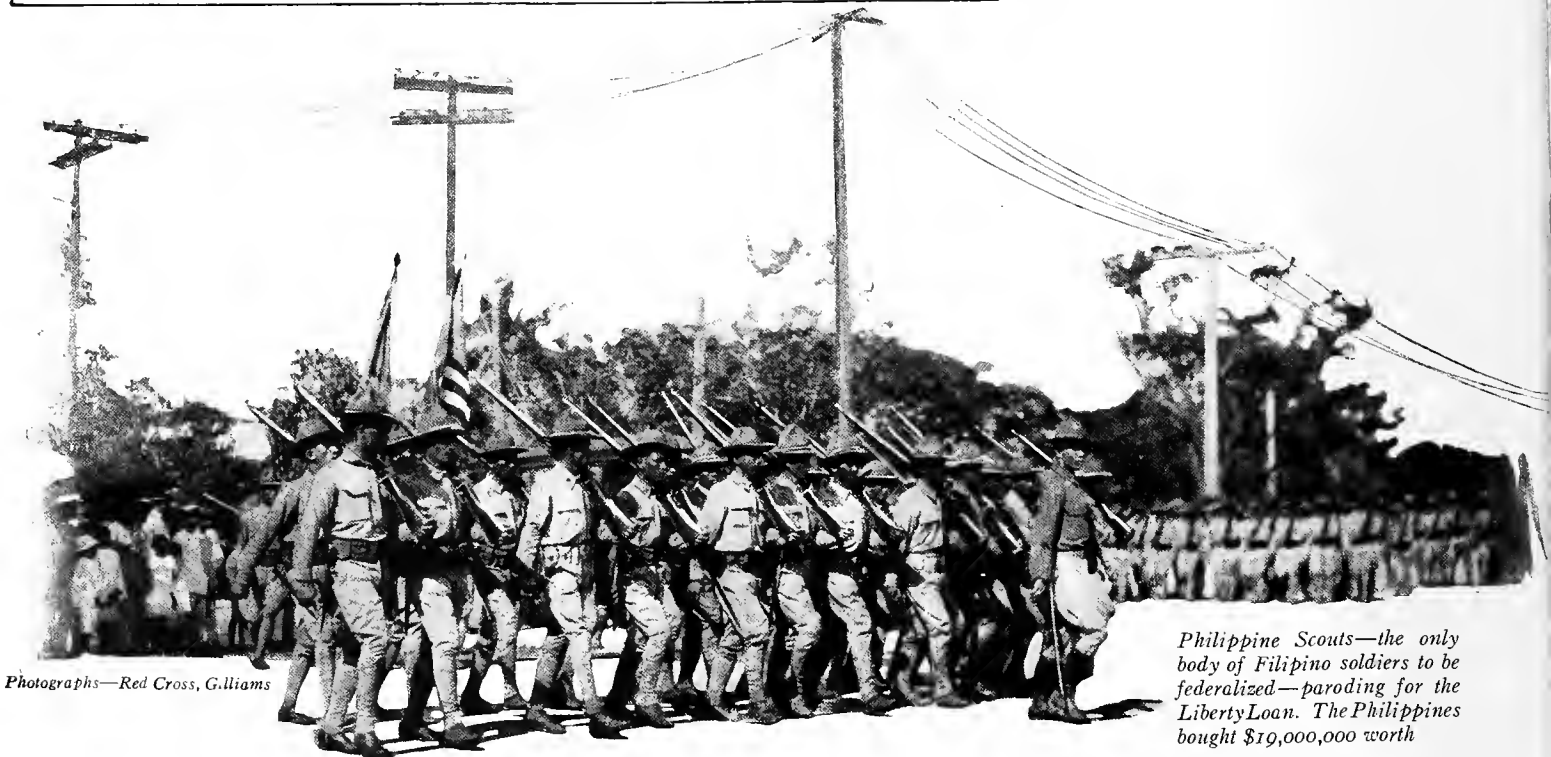
The day after Manila heard that America had entered the World War, the Filipino Veterans' Association offered its services unreservedly to the Governor General of the Islands.

Do you know who the Filipino Veterans are? The men who fought in 1900 in the insurrection against the United States!

That's gratitude! Gratitude for the altruistic policy that America has pursued towards the adopted Islands.

There were many voluntary enlistments of Filipinos in the

*Filipino school children helped dress French refugees and Belgian babies. The Junior Red Cross numbered 20,000*



*Photographs—Red Cross, G. Iiams*

*Philippine Scouts—the only body of Filipino soldiers to be federalized—parading for the Liberty Loan. The Philippines bought \$19,000,000 worth*



# the Philippines

Army and Navy. A Philippine Division of 15,000 troops was about to be federalized when the armistice was signed.

The Islands donated a "sub" and a destroyer to their mother country. The latter sails under the name *Jose Rizal*, the patriotic hero of the people.

Filipino food helped win the war. The cocoanut industry stayed up nights to make cocoanut-oil butter-substitutes and to speed the cocoanut-shells-for-gas-masks work.

All of which goes to prove that although the Filipino has only recently learned what Democracy is, he's "for it."

*The Red Cross Chapter in the Philippines produced a total of 208,000 articles, valued at \$30,800*



*It is unusual to see well-born Filipino girls parading, un veiled, in the streets of Manila. Yet here they are, doing the unheard-of for the Red Cross Carnival.*

# Porto R

Guava jelly was her most individual donation.

Of course, there were men and money given too. We read of the regiment that went from Porto Rico to guard the Big Ditch at Panama. Two early officers' training camps turned out 425 commissioned men. A third camp of 600 student officers followed.

And money! They bought Liberty Bonds. In view of the fact that ordinary investments in the island yield 10% interest, the subscription to over five million

*At Camp Las Casas, San Juan, 12,000 comfort kits were presented to an entire brigade by the women of the Porto Rican Red Cross Chapter*



*Parade of Porto Rican Soldiers of the 375th Regiment*

# co's Bit

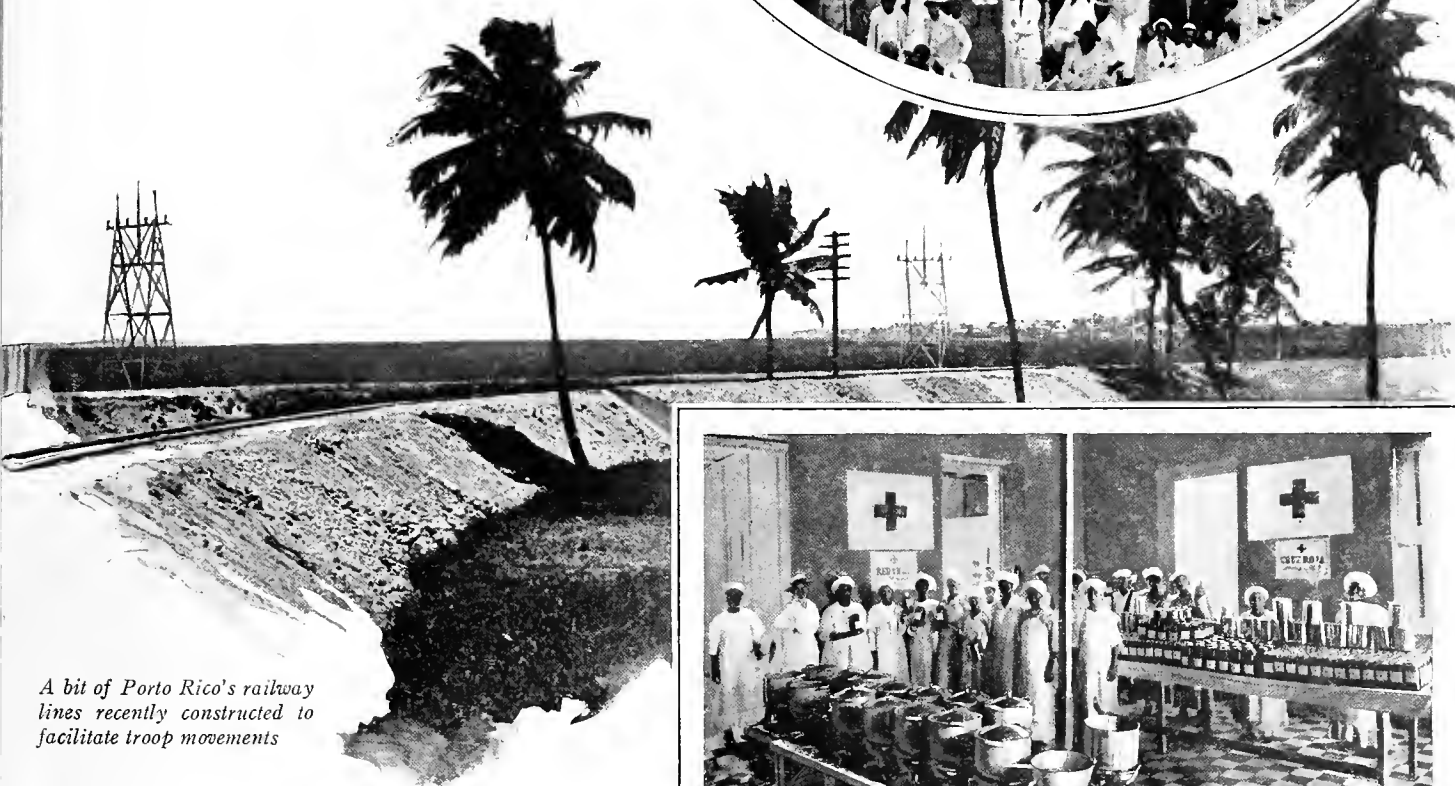
dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds shows the united loyalty of the people.

And they bought W. S. S's. The 1918 report of the Governor of Porto Rico announces the sale of \$58,114 worth.

And they gave \$109,000 to the Red Cross.

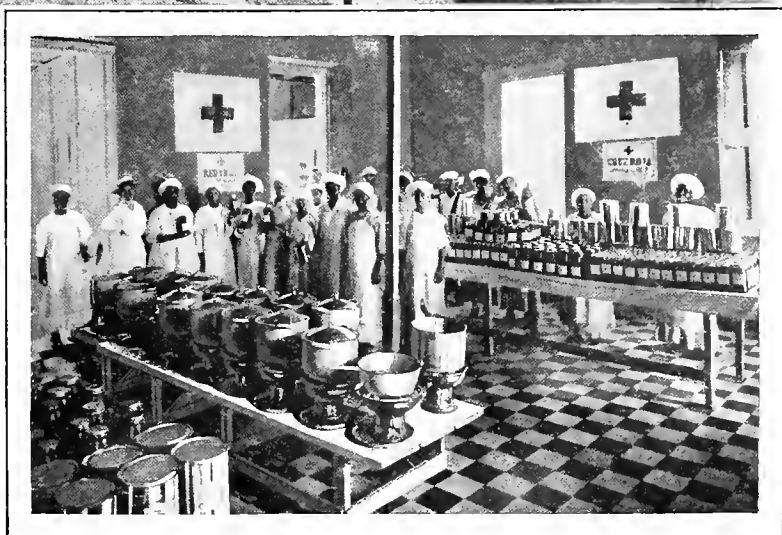
But the most picturesque part of Porto Rico's bit was the tons of jam. Volunteer workers, with donated sugar and the island's fine fruit, made thirty and a half tons of guava jelly to spread the doughboys' bread!

*"It's over over there!"  
San Juan's joy day  
November 11, 1918*



*A bit of Porto Rico's railway lines recently constructed to facilitate troop movements*

*Tons of sweetmeats for overseas*



# The Debts

America financed her share in the Big Scrap so successfully that her war debts are comparatively small.

But her debts of peace are tremendous. And they are debts of honor.

The published notes exchanged between the Allies, the speeches of America's great men—all made clear to the world that we were engaged in a righteous war, in which greed and national aggrandizement never figured.

The conquest of the foe was not the ultimate end, but a means to the realization of a great World Emancipation Plan. Subconsciously the Allies had been fighting for such an ideal from the start. The entrance of America into the war transformed the idea of World Democracy from a vague concept to a concrete promise.

The men of America and of America's Allies were inspired with an indomitable Crusader's spirit by the thought that they were fighting for a holy thing—Liberty. The peoples from the far corners of the globe thrilled at the shoulder-to-shoulder contact with America. Were they not fighting—these far peoples—



# of Peace

to obtain for themselves the blessings of true democracy as enjoyed by Americans? And were not Americans fighting to *help* others to obtain those same blessings?

Well, the Allies won!

But the mere signing of the armistice has not established democratic institutions throughout the world. The Peace Table won't either.

And yet the far peoples—of Africa and the East and the far Islands—look to America for the realization of that World Betterment Ideal.

The big Fellow Feeling that helped win the war was but another expression of the Spirit of Christ.

It is the Spirit of Christ that will bring freedom—political, economic and religious freedom—to all the peoples of the world.

It is the Spirit of Christ that will fill the Methodist Centenary coffers to overflowing that brotherly love and peace and helpfulness and true democracy may be spread broadcast throughout the world.

The Centenary program is a means by which America may pay to the far peoples her debts of of peace.

“L”



*Photograph—French Pictorial*

# “At Eleven O’clock

the war stopped.”

These sailors are signalling the glad tidings, on the morning of that wonderful November eleventh, to the ships riding at anchor in the harbor of Brest.

We won! But the victory entails obligations.

The war was fought for an ideal—exquisite, but frail, as are all ideals. The ideal of a world-wide, an international, Christianity.

Vaguely, every nation believes in it, hopes to achieve it. But World Democracy cannot become an established fact through treaties or through legislation.

It will come only as a result of the conscious effort of every *individual* who believes in it.

To many of the peoples who participated in the World Crusade, Christianity is but a name. They cannot apply it to internationalism till the Message is brought home to them.

The Centenary plans to do just that. We owe it to the nations who helped win the war.

YOU can further World Democracy by your



# Gift



## Do it Now!

P.D- 6.8





“Speaking to America, I know that I need not add anything to these facts; for you it is enough to know in order to will.”

ANDRE TARDIEU

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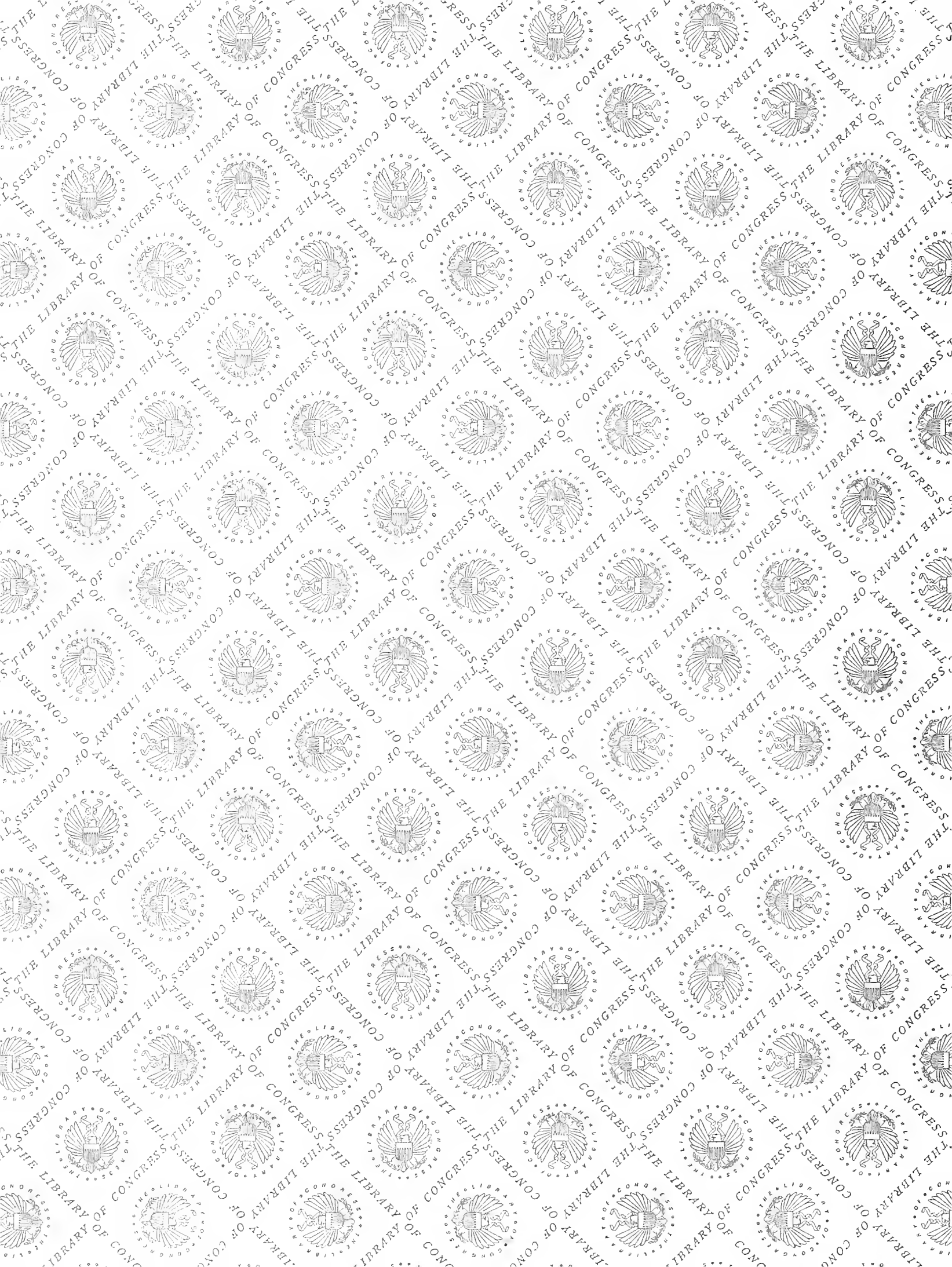
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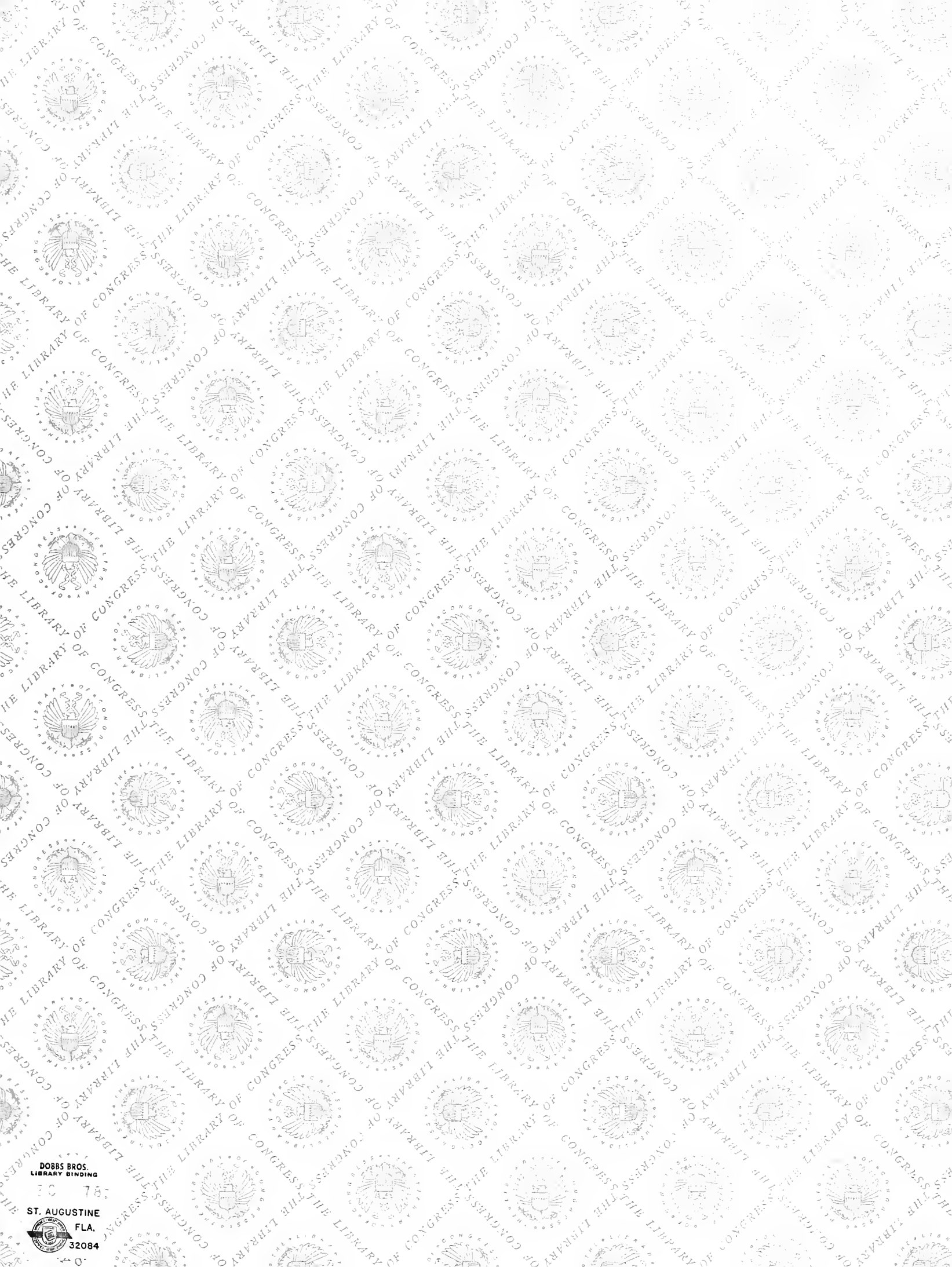












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